WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Question Not Yet Disposed of.

The Friends of Repeal Gaining Ground.

Further Modification of the Whisky and Tobacco Tax.

Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act.

The Supreme Court Declines to Announce its Decision.

A Partial List of Kentucky Appointments.

The President Anxious for the Adjournment of Congress.

Consolidation of the 2d and 10th Regiments, Gen. Crawford Commanding.

Has Gen. Sherman's "Lucid Interval" Expired?

&c., &c., &c.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.)

THE CIVIL TENURE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The civil tenure debate consumed all of to-day's session of the Senate, but no vote was reached. The friends of repeal are gaining ground. The stand taken by the Pendleton men in refusing to make appointments, except to fill vacancies, just as long as this law is in force, has alarmed Senators who desire office for their friends. It is reported to-night that two New York Senators have given in and will support unconditional repeal. Carl Schurz speaks to-morrow for the first time.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day rescinded Hooper's bill, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, so as to allow manufacturers of cigars to use the cigarette machine in connection with the notice and brand on cigar boxes if so desired. The bill was reported to the House to-day, and ordered to be printed for future action.

LEGAL TENDERS.

The Supreme Court has decided that it will not render a decision at this time on the four cases pending before them, involving the constitutionality of the laws making United States notes a legal tender. The decision in case 5 were all argued last December, and there has been sufficient time for the court to vote and render a decision. There is suspicions that the court has decided adversely to the constitutionality of the acts, and that it is imprudent to make the fact public at present.

WESTERN APPOINTMENTS.

Among the appointments for the West understood to be agreed upon are the following: Colonel Foster, postmaster of Evansville, Indiana; J. F. Coffin, postmaster of Madison, Indiana; Colonel W. R. Holloway, postmaster of Indianapolis; C. T. Hugate, collector of same district. There will be no change of collector or assessor in Julian's (Indiana) district. It is now settled whether Colonel Holloway or John D Fishback is to be postmaster of Indianapolis. Gen. Coburn, member of Congress from the Fifth Indiana district, says his name is made up for his district. No others heard of apply. Mrs. Lucy W. Long, who wants to be postmistress at Waterloo City, Indiana, has made her application to the President in person. Mrs. Long is strongly indorsed by Gov. Baker and other prominent Indianians.

KENTUCKY OFFICES.

Some of the Kentucky appointments have been determined on. Gen. Fry has failed to get the Supervisorship, and D. S. Goodloe will be retained, having a powerful advocate at court in the person of Judge Goodloe. The President has concluded not to remove Merrit Leighter, United States Marshal for E. D. O. Moore, of Paris, was the formidable adversary whom he defeated. Col. Price is likely to be postmaster at Lexington, Ky.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Wilson, of Shawneetown, is said to be the successful applicant for District Attorney of Southern Illinois.

NEBRASKA.

G. R. Smith, the present incumbent, will be retained postmaster at Omaha, Nebraska.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN.

left to-night for his Western command via New York. He will establish his headquarters at Chicago, but St. Louis will be his base of supplies, being more convenient for the shipment of stores, &c., by river steamers.

FRANK BLAIR'S CASE.

The Supreme Court has set Tuesday next to hear the case of General Frank Blair vs. the Missouri Judges. Damages claimed, one hundred thousand dollars. Ex-Attorney General Evarts appears for Blair.

MISSISSIPPI.

The discussion over the Mississippi case in reconstruction committee, indicates that the bill to be reported will provide for the President, instead of a convention, selecting the provisional Governor.

TIRED OF IT.

At an interview yesterday with the President, one of the military committee of the House said he thought Congress would not be long in session. Grant responded: "I am glad to hear it. I think an early adjournment is the very best thing Congress can do."

BLANTON DUNCAN'S PROPERTY.

The passage of the joint resolution for restoring Col. Blanton Duncan's property, by the House, after two days' struggle, is considered quite a victory. All kinds of filibustering were resorted to in the hope of inducing this friends to give way, but they pressed on steadily without flinching, to the end. The extreme men have been greatly disappointed, as they expected to defeat the measure, and thus to keep up the war. Such acts as the one just passed will do more to restore peace, and create confidence in the South than all professions and oratory. Mr. Bingham made a splendid speech upon the resolution.

CONSOLIDATED.

The 2d and 10th infantry regiments have been consolidated, and Brevt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Crawford, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d, has been promoted to a full Colonelcy, and is to take charge of the regiment, which has been ordered to Georgia.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The rush for foreign appointments under the present administration exceeds by far anything within the knowledge of the oldest officials, and is much greater in proportion to the whole number of places to be filled than for any other class of offices. As an illustration it is stated that there are already known to be more than one hundred applicants for the Consulship at Frankfort alone. The pay, of course, is an exceptional case, and the desire to fill this particular place probably grows out of the fact that it is one of the most lucrative of its class. There are about three score of applicants for foreign positions ranging all the way from part of Ohio, while the town of Mt. Vernon, in the central part of that State, is said to have half a dozen able-bodied candidates in the field. Other sections and places do nearly as well.

SHERMAN'S WAY.

The army officers here are quite astonished at Gen. Sherman's mode of doing business. An officer yesterday called to confer with him as to breaking up Lincoln barracks near the city, and asked him what he should do with the property. "Burn it, burn it, sir," said Sherman, impetuously. "General," said the officer," please put your order in writing and I will obey." "Burn it! burn it!" again exclaimed Sherman. The officer asked his written order therefor, when the General asked what was its value. He was informed it was worth $200,000. "Well," said Sherman, "the fact is this city is a bad place for soldiers, and I want to get them all away from it. You had better put it up for sale, and clean the thing out quick." Subsequently Gen. Emory called to ascertain what orders he had for his department. "What department?" inquired the Commander-in-Chief. "The Department of Washington, D. C." said Emory. "Damn it up, hasn't it up, sir, yesterday. I am going to get all the troops out."

RE. WASHBURNE.

has received his instructions as Minister to France, and left to-day for his home in Illinois, where he will make a brief stay previous to his departure for Paris.

LAND COMMISSIONER.

It is rumored that Judge Edmunds, of Michigan, late Commissioner of the Land Office, will be appointed to that bureau in place of Wilson, the present member.

THIRD AUDITOR.

Gen. Tilson, formerly of Maine, and now hailing from Illinois, who fought all through the war, is backed by the entire Illinois delegation for the position of third Auditor of the Treasury.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LATE CONSOLIDATION ORDER.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Herald's Washington special says that the army officers in Washington are discontented with the late consolidation order, and most of those who have had occasion to visit Gen. Sherman, in order to have their assignments changed, are heartily disgusted with his bluff manners.

DEPARTURES OF THE EX-PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Judge Patterson and family, and Robert Johnson have left for Greenville, Tenn. Mr. Johnson has accepted an invitation of the citizens of Lynchburg to partake of the hospitalities of their city, and will remain there to-morrow.

SHERIDAN.

Gen. Sheridan leaves for New York to-night, and starts for Fort Leavenworth Monday, and finally assumes command of the Missouri Division in April.

PUBLIC CREDIT BILL PASSED.

President Grant signed the bill to strengthen the public credit at forty-five minutes past 12 o'clock to-day. This is the first bill that he has signed.

APPOINTMENTS.

Geo. B. McArter has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Geo. Rice a clerk in the First Auditor's, Superintendent of the Treasury Building. Wm. A. Richardson, of Boston, has accepted the appointment of additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

GEORGIA.

This morning the Committee on Reconstruction considered Georgia matters without any result.

MISSISSIPPI.

It is understood that the committee is equally divided regarding Mississippi, the point of difference being whether the President of the United States or the reassembling of a convention shall appoint the Provisional Government.

BENEFITS EXTENDED.

The committee has agreed to report the Senate bill extending the time for the removal of ineligible civil officers in Virginia, with an amendment extending its provisions to Mississippi and Texas.

TEST OATH IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri case, involving the test oath, will be argued before the Supreme Court Wednesday by Reverdy Johnson in behalf of Missouri and Montgomery Blair and ex-Attorney General Evarts in behalf of F. B. Blair, Jr.

HENRY C. MILES

has been assigned for duty in the Treasury Department as Chief of the Appointment Division. He has long been one of the principal clerks in that office.

THE RUSH OF OFFICE SEEKERS

on Secretary Boutwell was greater than at any previous time during the present administration.

TEXAS.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton, Judges J. H. Bell and G. W. Paschall, C. C. Caldwell and Col. L. J. Haynes and twenty other gentlemen from Texas have arrived here to confer with the recent reconstruction convention, have addressed a memorial to Congress, setting forth the issues now before the Republican party and anti-indie division men, and praying the people may be allowed to vote on the constitution recently framed by the convention, which, the memorialists think, will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

BOWLING GREEN.

Bran New Court of Common Pleas, Gas Works and Water Works—Machine Shops, Possibly—Sanguinary Affair in Logan—&c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., March 18.—The Legislature having authorized a Court of Common Pleas for this county, it is now being organized, Hon. Wm. Bullock being the most prominent candidate for the Judgeship. Mr. Clark is his opponent.

The Water Works of this city will be partially completed in thirty days; the Gas Works shortly after.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad propose to have large machine shops erected here, but there is considerable doubt about it yet.

Dupree & Benedict's minstrels had a crowded house last night, and left for Memphis.

Golladay's drawing will come off at Russellville as announced.

A brilliant wedding is on the tapis for next Wednesday night, the parties being well known.

In a fight this evening at Hopkinsville a Mr. Morris was severely stabbed.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Dry Goods and Revenue—Good Templars and Odd Fellows—The Special Election.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—The sales of dry goods in the city for the year 1868 amounted to $8,782,870. The amount of revenue derived in this State for the same time is $3,516,570. This is the largest amount ever received from the sale of revenue stamps, and there were $28,000 refunded on account of overpaid taxes.

The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar will meet here on the 6th of April.

Great preparations are being made by the Odd Fellows all over the State to celebrate April 26th, the semi centennial anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in this country.

Very little interest is being manifested in the special election for the Legislature which takes place next Wednesday, it being generally understood that the Democrats will all be returned.

ST. LOUIS.

Acquittal of Captain Donaldson—Registration.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Captain Donaldson, of the steamer Great Republic, who shot a negro porter on his boat last June, was acquitted to-day, no witnesses appearing against him.

Additional registration for the spring election closed to-day. But few persons availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire the right to vote in consequence of the difficulty in making the registrars understand English. Sixteen out of thirty-six were Germans.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 18.—The Governments of France and Belgium are arranging a conference for the discussion of the mutual commercial interests of the two countries, and to consider what modifications ought to be made in the recent law passed by the Belgian Parliament, prohibiting railroads from being transferred from foreign companies.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

A strong protest from Ireland against Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been published. It is signed by over one thousand Irish noblemen and land-owners.

LABOR STRIKE.

The cotton-spinners of Preston have struck on account of the proposed reduction of wages.

BISHOP CONSECRATED.

Bishop Macrear was consecrated at Capetown on the 8th inst. Formerly Protests against his consecration have been received from the dioceses of Capetown and Natal.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for the second reading. Disraeli addressed the House. He commenced by declaring in the words of the public honored gentleman who introduced the bill, that the question was one of the most gigantic which had ever been brought before the House and its consideration demanded much self-control and mutal forbearance.

He then proceeded to argue that the connection between the Church and State was a necessary one. The former rendered the State religious, inculcating its authority with the highest authority. This scheme was likely to destroy religious freedom and toleration. It was a complete violation of the rights of private property, corporate and private property being intimately connected. All acts of spoliation were dangerous. History they knew had followed by civil war or something worse. Former confiscation had only enriched the landowners. The disaffection of Ireland was in connection with England. The majority of the Irish people were discontented.

The settlement of the Church question would be insufficient to quiet their discontent. The land question requires a settlement. The details of this measure he would discuss hereafter. The present engagements of the Government with the holders of vested interests ought to be paid out of the surplus revenue, and dividends. These engagements were compromised. There could be no security against further spoliation.

Directly opposed to the preamble of the bill.

Mr. Disraeli deprecates the House of the present Government as in antagonism to the former policy of the Whig party, whose aim was civil and religious freedom. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that the bill was not dangerous to the constitution, but believed that he could depend upon the prudence and patriotism of Parliament. He then moved the bill be read a second time six months from to-day.

Mr. W. H. Gregory, member for Galway, followed in reply. He was followed by the last speaker with his inconsistency, comparing the speech he had just made with his former declarations that the Church was a most grievous grievance to Ireland. Sir. Gregory, however, did not unreservedly support the bill. He thought it would establish Rome as the strong religious parties preferable to the present scheme of distribution.

FENIANS.

In the House of Peers this evening Lord Gray and Lord Orins condemned the policy of the Government in releasing the Fenian prisoners. Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, explained that the ovations given by their friends to the released Fenians were acts of personal hospitality, not demonstrations of hostility to the Government.

THE GREEK MINISTER.

It is reported that Reza Rangabahs, the present Greek Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister to Constantinople.

SPAIN.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

MADRID, March 18.—Cellstino Alcraga, nephew of the late Minister to Paris, was killed in a duel. He was a member of the Cortes and one of its Secretaries.

The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 227.

NEW YORK.

The Latest Financial and Commercial Markets.

Great Depression in Southern Securities.

Consequent Upon the Action of the Louisiana State Treasurer.

The Radical House Divided Against Itself.

Grant Denounced as "Factious and Dictatorial."

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Money is scarce and firm at 7 per ct. on call, with coin interest paid in some cases. Securities are closely scanned and discounts again very difficult to negotiate. There are growing doubts about the maintenance of the current values of many grades of securities, which make tenders very cautious. Gold declined in sympathy with sterling exchange. A negotiation of a loan of four millions in London, which is reported to have been effected by a New Jersey railway, was said to depress the premium, and purchasers of bonds for foreign account were heavy sellers of gold. The struggle in the gold market the last forty-eight hours has been the most severe since 1866, on the breaking out of the Austria-Prussian war. An immense short interest has been made, and at the close gold could be carried without cost. Governments were active and firmer on the more recent issues, which have been relatively cheaper. The export orders run largely on these, while the older dates were neglected. The leading influence in the market are wholly local, and appear to be wholly independent of our market. Southern securities were depressed by the announcement, by the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, of an auction sale at New Orleans, on the 31st inst., of $900,000 levee 6 per cent. bonds, which are now hypothecated by the State. It is feared that still more bonds may be issued. Railroad bonds were dull and heavy. Sales of bank shares were made at very extreme prices. The railway speculation is a good deal checked. Trade is decided break in the whole list is freely predicted. The whole market hinges on New York Central, which is exposed to attacks from the State Legislature. Erie took a sharp run downward. Western and Southern and Island were the only Western shares that were largely dealt in. The close, however, was more steady.

GRANT IN BAD ODOR.

Republican politicians are again getting excited over the political situation at Washington. They denounce Grant's position on the tenure-of-office law as factious and dictatorial, as well as disrespectful, to the Senate. Several who are in favor of repealing the act have written to Senators against being bullied into repeal.

THE RADICAL HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

The administration councillors at Washington are reported here to be greatly divided in opinion concerning the proper course to be pursued at the South. The demoralization of the scalawags, carpet-baggers and negroes, and the concentration of the white sentiment in antagonism to any compromise, are some of the causes of embarrassment. Many of the Republicans are protesting against Radical measures. Grant does not commit himself.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

SWINE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Receipts of hogs, 560. Market quiet at 11¾@11¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Low grades of flour scarce and buoyant, giving a stronger tone to spring wheat descriptions. Wheat very irregular. Shippers give more attention to winter growth. There was some speculation, and prices fluctuated. On the 8th March report a material falling off in the deliveries and that only 180 grain laden vessels are on the passage from the east against 590 at the same date last year. Corn and oats flat.

PROVISIONS.

Pork very active. The transactions of the day were about 7,000 bbls, of which 1,000 were for shipment and consumption, but the close was quiet at $30 38, regular for delivery in April, after the execution of some shipping orders, at 19¼c for prime; steam closed quiet at 19c on the spot and sellers' April. Cut meats and bacon quiet to-day, no witnesses appearing against him.

Additional registration for the spring election closed to-day. But few persons availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire the right to vote in consequence of the difficulty in making the registrars understand English. Sixteen out of thirty-six were Germans.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull. Rio 14@18c, gold. Sugar droopingr. Fair to good grocery 12¾@12¾c. Beet crushed 17¾c.

[To the Associated Press.]

Insurrection at Sing Sing—Guards Overpowered and Murdered—Escape of Prisoners.

SING SING, N. Y., March 18.—Between three and four o'clock this morning, Edwin Crafts, night keeper, was seized and gagged by five convicts whom he was taking to the mess to get breakfast for the guards. On arriving at the mess-room they seized and gagged Edwin Craft, the night guard, and then made their escape from the building. Craft was soon found, having been strangled by the gag. Two of the convicts were subsequently arrested in a barn at Tarrytown, and the other three will probably be captured soon. Forrest's injuries are slight.

About one o'clock this morning, a squad of convicts made an attack on the guard at the middle dock, armed themselves with the large knives, soon overpowering him. They then, having supplied themselves with arms at the guard-houses, boarded the sloop Exchange, which was lying at the dock, and attempted to drive the men ashore. The alarm had spread, however, and a number of the guard came down upon them, and a lively musketry fire took place, the convicts finally surrendering. Officer Allen was shot, was probably mortally, and Allen, another convict, badly wounded. Five others were slightly wounded. Officers and guards were unhurt. All quiet at the prison to-night, and an inquest is being held on Craft.

THE WEST.

Report of the Capture of Gen. Custar Discredited—Indians Murdered by Roughs — Threatened Revenge — More Indians Killed.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Gen. McKeever, Adjutant General of the department of the Missouri, telegraphs to headquarters in this city that the news of Gen. Custar's defeat is old, at which time he was starting from Medicine Bluffs, in the Wyohita mountains, to come north. Gen. McKeever adds that no later information could possibly have been received at Fort Lyon, at which post the report of the capture of Custar seems to have originated.

Gen. Nichols, at headquarters, thinks the reported capture has grown out of the fact that about the first of February Gen. Custar started from Fort Cobb, with sixty men, on a scout west. The report was then started that he would be captured on account of his small force, but he went 118 miles and returned safe. This report, it is thought, has just reached Fort Lyon, and is the only basis of the account telegraphed to Denver.

An officer from Fort Craig, New Mexico, has just arrived here, but heard nothing about this matter until he reached the Smoky Hill route. He reports trouble with some Pawnees at Ellsworth, Kansas, some days since. It seems that five of these Indians, who are friendly, went into Ellsworth, when some roughs demanded their surrender. Two of them surrendered, but the other three refused, and were shot and scalped.

The next day a band of twenty-five Pawnees went into the town and demanded the men murderers of their friends should be given up or they would burn the town. It is said they were armed with rifles and troops were sent for from Fort Harker, but the Pawnees escaped.

Subsequently Gen. Sibley sent some troops after a band of Pawnees who had been depredating, and seven of them were killed.

The same informant states that from six to seven thousand Indians were at Fort Wingate when he left New Mexico, and that constant difficulties were occuring between them and the half-civilized Pueblos.

CUBA.

Important Modification of the Tax Laws.

HAVANA, March 18.—Capt. Gen. Dulce has issued a proclamation modifying important changes in taxation. The direct taxes on plantations, cattle, and country real estate, and the war tax recently imposed on merchants and tradesmen, are reduced 50 per cent., and no government contribution payable within the last quarter of the fiscal year 1868-1869 will be collected. To compensate the treasury for loss of revenue incurred by these reductions, the following new duties are imposed: On muscovado sugar shipped under Spanish flag 16c, and under foreign flag 20c per 100 pounds; on every box of sugar under Spanish flag 75c, under foreign flag $7; on every hogshead of sugar under Spanish flag $1, under foreign flag $1 75; on molasses 50c per hogshead, on rum $1 per hogshead. All the above duties are in addition to the war taxes recently imposed on commerce.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 18.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A joint resolution to sell the Chattanooga Rolling Mills was passed.

MR. MORTON introduced a bill to construct a military road through Dakota, Montana, and Washington territories. Referred to Military Committee.

MR. CHANDLER introduced a bill to license and enroll certain foreign vessels, which passed.

MR. HARLAN introduced a bill relative to pension laws and for other purposes. Referred.

MR. NYE introduced a bill to construct a military road from Galveston to Fort Gibson, with a branch to Little Rock. Referred to Committee on Post Roads.

MR. ROSS introduced a resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children entitled to pensions. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

MR. CONKLING, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported, without amendment, a bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication with Europe. It authorizes the American Atlantic Cable Company, of New York, to take any route for laying their cable to Europe.]

Also, with amendments, a bill to declare a post road the railway and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Company to be constructed westward from New Orleans.

MR. CONKLING introduced a bill to regulate proceedings for the naturalization of aliens, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. [It is substantially the same bill as the one reported from the committee last session.]

MR. KELLOGG introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line near the 32d parallel to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. [Its incorporates the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and authorizes it to construct a line from Fulton, Arkansas, via El Paso and southeastern boundary of California to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego, and in aid of it grants twenty sections per mile on each side, and guarantees the payment of the interest on the bonds of the company to the amount of $35,000 in bonds.]

The bill for the relief of Orlando Brown was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill supplemental to the act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, which was read.

The expiration of the morning hour put the bill over and brought up the bill to repeal the

TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

MR. MORTON removed his argument in favor of repeal. The proposition to suspend it was really a confession that there was no constitutional argument against the law. The point that whether it should be repealed, suspended, or continued was only a question of expediency.

MR. DAVIS was in favor of unconditional repeal. He had always been opposed to the law. He regretted that it had fallen to his lot to be degrade the President and subjugate him to the dictation of the Radical majority of the present Congress. He could not vote for the repeal, not because of his confidence in Grant, for he had none, but because he believed the law to be unconstitutional and void.

MR. BROWNLOW then obtained the floor. He was favorable to the remarks, or they were read by the Secretary. The passage of the tenure-of-office act, he said, marked an important era in the history of our Government. It had imposed a long-needed check upon the usurpation of powers by the Executive, and the advantage thus gained should not on any account be yielded up. He was, therefore, opposed to the repeal of the law, although thought that it should be modified so as to prevent the evils which had grown out of the clause giving the selection of civil officers in Virginia, instead of compelling General Schofield to fill the offices in the next two or three days.

The House refused the second previous question by a vote of 55 to 90, and the joint resolution and amendment were, on motion of Mr. Ward, submitted to the Committee on Reconstruction.

BLANTON DUNCAN'S PROPERTY.

The joint resolution reported yesterday, by Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, for the relief of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, was discussed by Messrs. Bingham, Scofield, Hoag and Maynard. The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Schofield, providing that Mr. Duncan shall first release all claims for rent or the use of his property prior to the passage of this act. Agreed to by a vote of 80 to 71.

The resolution passed. Yeas, 83; nays, 67.

U. S. COURTS.

MR. BINGHAM introduced a bill to amend the act of July 20, 1830, for holding courts in cases of sickness or other disability of the Judge.

COMMERCE.

Also a bill to secure and protect the freedom and transportation of commerce. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

VACANCY FILLED.

The SPEAKER then announced that he had appointed Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy on the Reconstruction Committee, to take rank next before Mr. Beck.

The House then adjourned.

THE SOUTH.

Georgia Declares Against the Fifteenth Amendment.

ATLANTA, March 18.—A motion was made in the Senate to reconsider the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The President ruled the motion out of order. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated: ayes—12; nays—16. Both houses have agreed to adjourn *sine die* to-night.

☞ The New York Herald says the Nashville Republican Banner is looking every day for some Washington Jenkins to "interview" Brownlow. Another sort of Jenkins, with a forked tail and a hot and sulphurous breath, is likely to do that interview.

A QUEER CASE.

The Fruits of Radical Despotism in Tennessee.

An Entire State in the Power of Two Men.

The Brownlow Party to be Destroyed by its Own Weapons.

Singular Intrigues for the Gubernatorial Succession.

"When Thieves Fall Out," &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, March 18, 1869.—Intriguing among the Radicals for the Governorship of Tennessee, which set in as far back as last fall, is becoming more and more complicated and intense.

Governor Senter the present incumbent who succeeded Gov. Brownlow by right of the office of Speaker of the Senate which he held, is said by those who profess to understand the mysteries of the inner circle to be assiduously plotting for the Radical nomination. Under the existing franchise law the Governor in possession is enabled to control the vote of every county in the State. He has the appointment of all the registrars; these registrars decide who shall vote and who shall not vote; and if they should make a mistake in the registration of Givens as well as against that of his father. The difference between the two old men being submitted to arbitration, and there was a probability that it would be amicably arranged. In fact, Mr. Roy had expressed a disposition to let Givens have the place, and he had written to his brother, Captain Peyton Key, who lived near Helena, in Arkansas, requesting him to come to him as a refuge from his domestic infelicities, and he was anxiously awaiting a letter in reply. On Saturday morning he was met by his son, John, who told him that he knew he did not really want Mr Givens to leave his farm, but wanted him to keep there in order that he (John) might not have it; that he knew his father intended to reconcile matters with Givens, and he (John) didn't intend the difficulty to be of any account. He would prevent it by killing them both, if he was hung for the act with a rope not three feet long. This was John's account of what passed, communicated to his lawyer in great, distress and mental affliction. He also advised that he should be under no arrest, but said that he would take his risk rather than create any additional scandal about himself and family. Acting upon this advice, of course he said that he would let it rest for a day or two, and in the meantime would place a lock on the door of the room in which the deceased lay. After eating his dinner at a hotel, he started home in his buggy and at the house met some gentlemen to whom Richard got in with him. On driving up the hill they met John at Mr. Newdegate's coming to attend the funeral. John and Richard, both cousins of Mr. Fletcher, the present Secretary of State, were pall-bearers. Mr. Fletcher would not speak to him. Supposing that John had proceeded to Maysville, they drove on to the house, but by the time they got there and met them a little distance from the house and walked by the side of the buggy until they had got out of the range of observation, however, to those persons who ride from their places of residence to the city for the transaction of business. Richard asked, "Is the lock on the door, which was one of the front rooms, and that he would walk back to the family room, ought to be secured, and with them with the ladies. What passed between the two brothers after their father had left them no one knows but themselves. Richard's account of it is, that John took his seat on a bench in the hall, reading his newspaper, and that he requested his assistance in fastening the lock on the door, and that, upon his doing so, he was struck down from behind by a blow against the door for a minute or so while Richard was driving in the screws, but when the latter stepped to the front to drive the rear screws, John let the lock fall and walked into the next room, the sliding room, which adjoined that in which the body of his father was sitting, and was the middle one of the three.

The ladies who were in the room say that Mr. Key had been sitting with them about ten minutes when his son John opened the door, opening from the dining room, and peeped in as if reconnoitering the situation and to see who was there, and then closed. The report of a pistol-shot was by one of the Miss Givens', who came into the dining room through a door leading on to the porch, and saw John standing near the door opening into the family room with a pistol in his hand. She exclaimed, "good mercy," and he immediately fired a second shot, when the door opened into the family room with a pistol in his hand. She exclaimed, "good mercy," and he immediately fired a second shot, when the door opening

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1869.

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☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for. If the charge is specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The chicken cholera is again prevalent in Barren county.

A white hawk as large as an eagle has been seen in Barren county recently.

A genuine carpet-bagger passed through Glasgow the other day.

The young folks of Frankfort are talking of organizing a singing school.

Augustus Potos died suddenly at Georgetown on Friday last.

According to the Lexington Statesman, Dr. Chipley is not to be removed from the control of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. C. T. Messick sold his farm on Tuesday, two miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, containing about 140 acres, to Mr. Geo. Hall for $95,000.

It is announced that orders have been received at the revenue offices in Lexington to dismiss at once all Democrats who are employed by them in subordinate positions.

David Strahan, son of Rev. F. G. Strahan, of Georgetown, has been adjudged of unsound mind, and sent to the asylum at Lexington for treatment.

An otter was killed in Bourbon county on the 15th inst. It was discovered on the farm of Henry Lear, and was pursued and killed by Charlie and Monroe Lear and Spring Brent.

The eight men of Jessamine met in convention, in Nicholasville, last Monday, and organized a permanent stock association by electing Gen. Henry Christman President, and H. H. Daniels Secretary. The meeting then adjourned until next county court day.

On the 1st inst. a sprightly little son, aged three and a half years, of Mr. "Nip" Moore, of Scott county, had one of his hands badly cut by being caught in a cutting-box. On Tuesday of last week another child on the same farm had its right death brought relief to the little sufferer.

The Georgetown Times says: "The colored Baptist church at this place has had a very large accession to its numbers. On Sunday evening the ordinance of baptism was administered to one hundred and seventeen candidates—Rev. Reuben Lee officiating. It is estimated that at least fifteen hundred persons, white and black, witnessed the ceremony."

The Paris Kentuckian says: "Burton S. Letton, of this county, well known South and East as an extensive and honorable dealer in mules and jolly horses, left Monday. He had returned from Atlanta on Tuesday, and was en route home from purchasing another lot of mules on Wednesday night when he was stricken with paralysis and fell from his horse. Fortunately he was soon discovered, and every assistance rendered, but with the above result."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A labor union has been formed in Atlanta, Georgia.

A woman cowhided her husband's paramour in Nashville Thursday.

An organized band of highwaymen, it is said, are infesting Maury county, Tenn.

The fruit in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala., was killed by the recent cold weather.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Bienst, Miss., was burned on the 6th inst.

On Saturday night at Nashville, a woman and child fell over a wall, 25 feet, without serious injury.

An interesting revival is in progress in the Presbyterian church in Bristol, Tenn. It has been going on for two weeks.

On the 14th inst., a son of Alfred Elrod, of Ringgold, Ga., aged 14 years, committed suicide by hanging.

John A. Douglass was tried at Huntsville, Ala., on the 12th for the murder of John W. Weaver in 1865, and acquitted.

Huntsville, Ala., is experiencing a mad dog excitement. Several mad dogs have been killed there in the last few days.

A dairy in St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Twenty cows were burned to death.

The Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans has under consideration the subject of making all sales of cotton in that market for gold.

A fair and frail female in Knoxville attempted to commit suicide on Saturday last by swallowing poison. An overdose of the drug saved her life.

A three-year old daughter of Mr. Spindler, of St. Joseph, Mo., was burned to death a few days ago, by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

The Vicksburg Herald says panthers, wild cats and foxes are becoming plentiful in that country. The country is thinly settled, and the many packs of dogs which used to chase them before the war have disappeared and gone.

The Knoxville, Tenn., Press and Herald says: "A few days since Dr. McDonald, President of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, received a letter from a Southern gentleman, announcing the gift to the University of a twenty thousand dollar library, containing many rare and valuable works."

At Sarrattsville, Md., a property which has a tragic notoriety from the assassination of its owner, on the ground of complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was sold on the 16th inst. for $5,500. The tract contains about 345¾ acres, with a fine dwelling and outbuildings upon it.

The New Orleans Picayune announces the death, at a hospital in that city, without a friend or relative at his bedside and utterly penniless, of Th. De Bonnelle, who, during the war as the head of the leading publishing house of the Confederacy. He engaged in business after the war in New Orleans, but failed, and since then has been in great destitution.

In the recent railroad accident on the East Tennessee and Virginia, the train was saved by the cool bravery of the engineer and fireman, who, at the peril of their own lives, remained on the engine and reversed it when it made the fatal plunge. It is creditable to the passengers that they made up a purse of nearly $300 for the brave officers, one lady contributing $50 toward the sum.

A lot of cotton, consisting of one hundred and fifty or two hundred bales, was destroyed by fire at Fernandina, Fla., last week. The cotton was on the wharf, where the New York steamers load, and the flames communicated to the steamship Flag, which was in port, and extinguishing the fire on the boat sustained any great damage. A serious conflagration was the outcome, at one time, but the damage was averted.

The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury says: "Captain Brown returned yesterday morning from Louisville, where he has been a few days on the Louisville market for his firm. Captain Brown informs us that he raised by contribution among his friends in Louisville one hundred and fifty dollars for the purchase of hose for our engine. Where he went to buy, the dealer contributed what would have been his profit on it. On behalf of Fire Company No. 1, of Meridian, and of our citizens, we thank these citizens of Louisville for their liberality."

☞ Why don't certain merchants advertise? Because they sell nothing. Why do they sell nothing? Because they don't advertise.

☞ If your name is Grant, increase and multiply with all your might, for persons of your name are in immense demand.

The Contest for Mayor.

The proceedings at the Court-house last night were stormy, not to say boisterous. There were enough men and boys present to make a creditable showing; but there was no unity. There seems to be as much contention among the seceders as there is between the seceders and the regulars. This expressed itself in various ways. As will be seen from our report, which is full and which we have tried to make perfectly fair, the meeting was not a success so far as uniting against the late convention and its nominee the various disaffected odds and ends within and without the party. Between the friends of Mr. Bunce, the friends of Col. Haggard and the friends of Mr. Gilchriest, the fight was terrible and triangular. We can hardly speak of its termination as a result. The elements are doubtless as mixed this morning as they were last night, and certainly no one will accuse us of making a false inference when we declare that Mr. Baxter is stronger for the meeting than he would have been without it.

These are the facts. The reader can peruse our report, compare it with the gossip of the streets, which is generally very accurate about such matters, and form his own conclusions. Having said thus much, we might drop the subject, but we desire to add a reflection or so that arises irresistibly to our pen. We wish to quit the mere personality of this contest to look at it in its bearings at large, and particularly its relation toward the principle and practice of partisan organization.

No one pretends to deny the efficacy of party organization. Indeed, the duty of organization and the necessity for organization are so strongly impressed upon the popular mind, that even those who break from its restraints do so under some pretext, all the time professing allegiance to the party. If there were no such things as party lines, it would be different. If everybody voted according to his own peculiar pleasure or caprice, it would be different. But so long as there are party lines in existence, separating great masses of opinion, sensible and practicable men prefer to cast their lot with some distinct organization and to submit themselves to a certain needful discipline. In all parties this discipline is the same; and that party is most efficient in promulgating its ideas which is most rigid in exacting perfect obedience from all its members.

The system by which organization is perfected consists of committees and conventions, which create and recreate each other. No other mode has been found effective. Thus the uniform custom of parties prescribes this mode of procedure. Hence discipline is nothing more nor less than submission to the authority of legitimate partisan tribunals.

Seldom is it that every one is or can be satisfied with the action of partisan bodies. Some one must win and some one therefore must lose, and too often the loser goes away disappointed. But he must not act on his disappointment. If he does he is not a faithful partisan. Personal disaffection will break up the best party in the world. But self-sacrifice and loyal devotion not only make the fortune of parties, but of individual ambition, whenever self-sacrifice and devotion are practiced for the sake of party unity.

Assuredly the cry of "fraud," which is the cheapest of pretexts, is least of all worthy of consideration by the public. It generally comes from those who are either afraid to practice it, or have tried it and failed. It is positively unmanly. It reminds one of the little boy that stole the gingerbread. As he was going off with it he met his big brother, who took it from him. Then he ran home and told his "ma" that "Dick had licked him," but said nothing about having stolen the gingerbread.

Ward meetings are noisy places. The man who is too dignified to take an active part in them had better stay out of them. High gentility and politics are not good bed-fellows. The people are rough and plain, and the rude spirits who lead the people and count largely on results are not to be handled with kid gloves. Those who propose to wear kid gloves and paper collars, and swallow-tailed coats, and ruffled shirts, may get on well enough in the parlor, but they won't do for out o' doors. It is sheer nonsense for them to try it. If they expect to win, they must use the ordinary weapons used by their competitors. Otherwise it is folly to make any fight. Having made a fight, however, they ought to abide by the result, shake hands over it and drink health and good luck to the successful candidate. That's first-rate Democracy and common sense to boot.

We think we'll just stick to our party organization. All things considered, there's about as much fraud on one side as on another, and we hope there's not as much on either as we hear of. It is safe at any rate to follow the time-honored customs of the fathers, and if there's strength enough to beat the old party on its chosen ground, we shall submit to the decree of the ballot-box. We believe Baxter will make an unexceptionable Mayor. We believe he is the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party. We believe he will be elected by a large majority. So, we'll stand by the party and the nominee, and wish a merry journey to all who are able to run ahead of the one or the other.

The President and the Senate.

President Grant has made a few appointments to office where the terms of the old incumbents had expired, but it appears that he has attempted no removals. Thus far he adheres to his expressed resolve to recommend no removals while the tenure-of-office law remains, that is to recommend none that would render it necessary for him to submit to the Senate charges against office-holders as ground for their ejection from their places. And, although he is willing, that, after a few of his family and friends have been provided for in each State, the Congressional delegations may, so far as he is concerned, divide out the other offices just as they can agree among themselves, he will not, to carry out their views, suggest to the Senate any removals involving either action or word of his under the tenure law. Even if he hasn't sagacity enough to see the fact for himself, he has been told, that, in this matter, he has the Senate at a very great disadvantage. He knows that the myriads of lean, hungry, and raging office-hunters, aware that the tenure law, while it remains, is a barrier to the realization of their fierce desires, are pressing upon the Senate with a thousand screw-power in favor of the repeal and will keep up the pressure till their purpose shall be accomplished, though it take the whole four years.

President Grant has shown himself exceedingly facile in some things. In regard to the tenure-of-office law he has not. Far otherwise. Probably the very consciousness, which must often force itself home upon his thoughts, that he has yielded meekly and unworthily as to many things, has a tendency to make him still more resolute and obstinate as to that. No doubt he thinks that he must keep his flag flying upon at least one battlement. The tenure-of-office law, as our readers have seen, is now under discussion in the United States Senate. Occasionally the subject is dropped in that body, but, from the very necessity of the case, it is soon taken up again. It can't be lost sight of three days together; the outside squeeze will permit nothing of the sort. The chief contest in the Senate, as the debate discloses, is whether the law shall be unconditionally repealed or its operation suspended for one year, part of the Radical Senators, though probably not half, agreeing that either the one thing or the other must be done, and the Democratic Senators being for the full repeal. The discussion is well worth reading. It is interesting. The advocates of repeal are, from the influence of the causes we have mentioned, gaining strength. Let Grant but hold out, and he will prevail. And he seems very certain to hold out. The truth has effected an entrance into his brain that the mere suspension of the obnoxious law for a year would be an offensive avowal—of a want of confidence in him. It would be a declaration of distrust. It would be an imputation and an insult. It would be a warning and a threat. It would be a notification to him of his being watched for punishment. It would be to say to him with more than the emphasis of words, in fact with all the emphasis of deeds, that the restraining law, though temporarily *suspended*, was *suspended over his head*. He couldn't cast his eyes upward while sitting at his feast of power without seeing the naked sword and the hair by which it hung. He would have to understand, that, although indulged for a brief twelve months in the exercise of a power as old as the Government, yet, if he dared to use it in opposition to the will of the Senate, if he presumed to act upon his own discretion, if he took the liberty of forming his own judgment and squaring his official action with it, he would, as soon as the twelve months should expire, and sooner should Congress so ordain, be manacled hand and foot as completely as his predecessor was, sitting nerveless and almost lifeless in his high but degraded position, a thing to be kicked about like a mere inert mass of official flesh, blood, bones, and gristle.

Our decided conviction, not founded upon any very exalted idea of President Grant's pride and determination, is that the Senate will have to enact the unconditional repeal of the tenure-of-office law or continue to endure, as it best may, the maddening clamors of the horrid host of office-seekers. We don't believe that Grant will budge a single inch so long as suspension and not repeal shall be proffered to him. One issue at least between the Senate and himself seems fairly and fully made up, and the victory, on whichever side it may be, will probably have no little to do with fixing the relative positions and powers of the opposing parties in the strife. Let Machuff and Maebeth both "lay on." We will repeat what we have said in previous articles, that, if Congress shall merely suspend the tenure-of-office law, and Grant, under the suspension, shall recommend the removals designated by the Congressional delegations, his boasted resistance to the tenure law will all resolve itself into a poor sham.

Georgia.

The Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate have reported a bill for the enforcement of the fourteenth constitutional amendment in Georgia. It proposes the extremest and most vindictive measures toward that State. It repeals her civil government as a State, revives the military government that was established after the war, provides for a provisional government to be regulated and executed under the control of the military, restores the expelled negroes of the Legislature to their seats, ordains that the white members now holding those seats shall vacate them, and directs President Grant to station such part of the land and naval forces of the United States in Georgia as shall be sufficient to carry these provisions into full execution. All this is certainly amazing, especially when we consider that the only crime or offense for which such a revolution is to be wrought and such a horrid despotism created in Georgia is, that a majority of the members of her Legislature, acting under their oaths of office, decided that negroes were not eligible to that body by the constitution of Georgia, but at the same time or shortly afterwards passed a bill to submit the question of their eligibility to the decision of the Supreme Court and to stand by the decision. Viewed in the light of these and other circumstances, the proposed demolition of Georgia is an unparalleled infamy. No language can make too dark a presentation of its nature and character. It is an attack not only upon government but upon civilization. Still we have little doubt that both the Senate and House of Representatives are bold enough and bad enough to enact the bill that has been reported. The only obstacle to the consummation of their atrocious designs seems to be the will, or at least the imputed will, of President Grant. He, it is said, although in favor of negro suffrage and no doubt disapproving the expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature, holds that laws not localized to a part as often as occasion offers, that Georgia has been fully reconstructed upon the Congressional plan, that she has been recognized by the Federal Government as a State, that she is a State to all possible intents and purposes, and that no power can be exercised over her by any or all of the governmental departments except what may be exercised under the Federal Constitution over every other State of the Union. If the President stands firm and steadfast in the position he is thus said to occupy, the fear of his veto may prevent the bill of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate from being sent to him for his signature, and, if it shall be sent, his fearless application of the veto, with such a message as any one of his able friends could prepare for him, would probably defeat the projected iniquity and curse. Moreover, one of the effects would be to bring the Radical President and the Radical Congress face to face in a strife for mastery. In any event, matters cannot be much worse for Georgia than they now are, and there is a possibility of their being less bad.

Butler, Schenck, and Holman.

The discussion in the Senate on Wednesday between Gen. Butler on the one side and Mr. Schenck and Mr. Holman on the other was very interesting and very bitter. Gen. Butler's opponents insulted him more grossly than he insulted them, but he kept his temper better than they kept theirs. They pronounced him a liar, but habit has taught him to care very little for such things as that. He can forget and forgive in a week or two, or even, if need be, in an hour or two. He combines truculence and placability in a remarkable degree.

The question between the belligerents in the House was whether the enrolling clerk of that body, who, in enrolling an appropriation bill, had omitted, in favor of the whisky dealers, an item of a million and a half of dollars, had done so purposely or inadvertently. Notwithstanding the hard words applied to Butler for his exposure and denunciation of the clerk, our impression, from reading what was said on both sides, most certainly is that the act was intentional, deserving all the denunciation which Butler bestowed on it. We are the more strongly confirmed in this opinion by the fact, that, when the extraordinary and important omission was discovered, exposed, and branded as a deed of villainy, Schenck, who has always been regarded by many as a link in the whisky ring, had the audacity and the effrontery to stand up and oppose the correction of the blunder or the crime and contend that the bill should remain exactly what the clerk had made it. He insisted that the mistake had been innocently made, but that it was precisely what ought to have been made, and that the legislation of Congress should by all means be regulated by it and adapted to it.

The public, we think, has a good right to conclude, that, guilty as the enrolling clerk may have been, Schenck and Holman were not less so. If, as is probably the fact, there was cool and deliberate knavery in the enrollment of the bill, the whisky ring, into whose pockets the million and a half of money was to go, was in all probability at the bottom of the iniquity. We are glad that Butler, bad as he is, is capable of making himself of some account when his malignant passions happen to blaze in the right direction.

☞ Only three wards of the city have been disputed, the Fifth, Eighth, and Twelfth. If all had been polled against Mr. Baxter he would still have been nominated. Now why should the party be disorganized just because there happens to be a strong contest in three out of twelve wards?

Stewart and Boutwell.

We are as yet unable to detect the flaw that has guided President Grant in the making-up of his Cabinet. It would seem to be no more than just to him to suppose or try to suppose, that, in the selection of his constitutional advisers, he had in view the consummation of some pre-determined policy, but we are unable to guess what this policy was if it was anything beyond the rewarding of his friends. He appointed Mr. Stewart his Secretary of the Treasury, and, as he couldn't have him, he appointed Mr. Boutwell. Now we can't understand why, if he first wanted the former, he could afterwards want the latter. There is probably as little in common between the two men as between any two that voted for the Radical ticket. If either of them would make the right sort of a Secretary of the Treasury, the other wouldn't. Stewart, who, until a short time ago, was a Democrat, has not since taken any warm or zealous part in favor of Radicalism except by contributing on one occasion a pretty round sum of money, whilst Boutwell has at all times been among the most violent and ferocious of politicians, even going so far in the impeachment trial of President Johnson as to make against him the damnable accusation (for which the accuser should have lost his ears) that he was one of the active procurers of the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Moreover, Mr. A. T. Stewart, though not a politician, has always been and is avowedly in favor of free trade, his own personal interests and in his opinion the national interests requiring that tariff duties should be placed very low if retained at all, while Mr. Boutwell is notoriously as extreme a tariff man as any of the Massachusetts manufacturers and importers who have made and are making princely fortunes out of high tariff. If one of these men would make a proper Secretary of the Treasury, is it possible that the other would? If only one would, in which case did Grant blunder—in voluntarily selecting Stewart or in submitting to let Boutwell be forced on him? Has he a programme of action?

The Cabinet.

When Grant had made one or two attempts to capture Vicksburg, which were so easily repulsed, he gave up in disgust and spoke no more of the future. "We shall get the places," said he, "there is a way; we have not succeeded so far; but I mean to try again, and by and by we will fall." In the same slow, persistent manner, he is now working away at the formation of a Cabinet. His first attempt has not been so successful as the mass of the people heartily wish it had been.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

We don't very clearly see the closeness of the parallel between Grant's toppling Vicksburg down and his attempting to build a Cabinet up. It seems, however, that he sits in the White House as he sat in his Vicksburg tent and talks calmly and solemnly about the future. "We shall have the Cabinet," says he; "there is a way; we have not succeeded so far, but I mean to try again and keep on trying, and by and by the Cabinet will show itself in all its fair proportions." We did indulge a hope that the President would not have to "work away in the same slow and persistent manner" at the formation of a Cabinet and give so much time to the job as at the taking of Vicksburg and encounter so many delays and reverses as he did in the great Southern siege, but let him do all this if he can do no better. The construction of a Cabinet out of such a party as he has is, we must confess, a most formidable work, and we should no doubt be indulgent toward him. If there is, as he said in his tent, "a way," he may in time discover it.

Howling Two Ways.

All the Radicals have uttered long, loud, and doleful howls whenever they have heard of the turning of a Radical office-holder out of his place. They have seemed unable to find enough "curse-words" in their dictionaries to express adequately their idea of such a political and moral atrocity. But "the world moves," and even the Radicals jog along with it. There are at this time thousands and thousands of Radical office-holders in this country, marshals, collectors, surveyors, postmasters, assessors, pension agents, &c., &c., &c., and we venture to say that there is not in their whole number even one, whose position is not sought for, importuned for, begged for, by a least ten or twelve other Radicals, all backed by innumerable Radical friends. And the Radicals yelled and howled against a little while ago, they yell and howl for now

☞ Are all the virtue, intelligence, and wealth of Louisville arrayed against the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor? The list of delegates to the late convention and the avowed supporters of Mr. Baxter say just the reverse.

☞ Gen. Longstreet's course was defeated in the war. He accepted the situation. He has been offered the New Orleans Surveyorship. Again he accepts the situation.

☞ President Grant's friends are recovering from the injuries caused by his late fall. We hope that the son will recover from those caused by his late rise.

☞ Some even of the Radicals are disgusted with President Grant's "nepotism." They think that he has been reading old Cornelius Nepos.

☞ The Radical organs ask, who is Borie? And then they proceed to tell who he is. But it has taken them a good while to get the information.

☞ President Grant had no relative on hand to take the Cincinnati postoffice, and so he gave it to his old father's next door neighbor, a resident of Covington.

☞ Does any one believe that—if fraud was used at all at the late ward meetings—it was confined to one side alone?

☞ There is good reason to think that President Grant, without pleasing anybody, has displeased himself.

☞ The editor of the Atlanta New Era is a raging "Bard," and his paper is his lyre.

☞ If the coming man and the coming woman come at the same time, something may come of it.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Spalding's Jubilee Almanac, sure remedy for bald heads, at J. W. Seaton & Co.'s, druggists, corner Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ Green & Green, corner Fourth and Main will send their price and descriptive list, with directions for self-measurement, by mail, to any parties sending their names. They make their Standard at $3 each.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Have you seen the valuable contrivance for a fence at the exhibition at the Court-house? If not, if you are interested in improvements, it will pay you well to examine the invention.

Dry Goods.

B. H. Neal, of the Trade Palace Dry Goods store, has just returned from New York, where he has purchased a large and most complete stock of dry goods, consisting of rich silks, dress goods of all qualities and the choicest styles. Linens, Jaconets, Cambrics, Percales, Linen Lawns, and everything in the white goods line; also a large, fresh, and complete stock of Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and all kinds of Embroidery. His stock will compare favorably with any house in the country and at popular prices. TRADE PALACE,

mh17 dtf Cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts.

Wanted.

Several good Trunk makers wanted at D O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh17 dtf

Closing out sale of Dry Goods at I. DINGFELDER'S.

My entire stock of Dry Goods must be sold regardless of cost in order to close business. Also stand and fixtures for sale, either with or without stock. Any person wishing to engage in business will find this one of the best stands on Fourth street.

Rare inducements will be offered.

I. DINGFELDER,

113 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. mh14 d6

LOCAL NOTICES.

Jas. H. Bedford, Dentist,

No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. I now have the pleasure of informing my friends and the public that I am prepared to extract teeth with the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and will always have a physician present to give the gas and no charge for his services. Price for extracting one tooth $1 00, for more than one a deduction will be made. Call and examine specimens. mch16 d6

Wanted.

Three good Box makers wanted at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh17 d6

To Gas Consumers.

The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 306 Main street, will have prompt attention. fe24 dlm

☞ Just received at Pyne & Creighton's, house furnishers, 82 Fourth street, a fine lot of German and American singing Canaries, 500 Bird Cages, all kinds and styles, Water-coolers and Filters, Refrigerators, Freezers of the most approved patterns, and a complete assortment of housekeepers' goods. mh4 eod6

☞ Every housekeeper who wishes to make good biscuits, cakes, &c., should use Dooley's yeast powder. It is the best ever offered the public. Perfectly pure, it is healthy and nutritious. For sale by the best grocers. Try it. mar14 eod1m

MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON

has just returned from New York with an elegant assortment of Laces, Fans, Gloves, Ribbons, Dress Caps, Bridal Wreaths, Infants' Lace Bonnets, and a great many novelties in fancy articles, which she will open on Monday, 15th inst. 107 Fourth street. mh14 Su Tu & F

A Rare Chance.

Any one seeking a pleasant home, and desirous of embarking in a business and paying one, now offered an opportunity for buying out the oldest established dry goods store in the city of Louisville, Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The parties offering the same are desirous of leaving the city, and will close out a nice, new and clean stock upon accommodating terms to a live, active business man. Call on storehouse and the good will of the old house, and will obliging themselves not to engage in this branch of business here. For further particulars call on or address

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oct26 dAw1y NEW YORK.

Wall Paper!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—BY—
J. V. Escott & Son
Novelties in French Papers,
Novelties in English Papers,
Novelties in American Papers,
Novelties in Decorations.
SAMPLES SENT WHEN REQUESTED.
68 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Just Received from Boston,

Sea Bass,

FLOUNDERS, CODFISH,
HALIBUT,
And All the Choice Fish from the Bay State.
CALL AND SEE
m19

Take Notice!

THE following list of goods, if not sailed for before the 16th day of April, 1869, will be sold by order of the Louisville Transfer Company, to pay charges. The sale to take place at their warehouse, on Main street, between First and Second, on SATURDAY MORNING, April 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. M. Curran, 3 boxes mdse.
E. M. Terrell, 2 boxes mdse.
David Terrell, 1 box mdse.
James Fallerton, 1 box mdse.
James Finerman, 1 express bx, goods, 2 chests.
Lieut. Joseph Cope, 3 boxes.
Caroline Terrell, 1 box mdse, and 1 trunk.
Wells, 8 boxes saw mill gearing.
Asa Upton, 1 bundle castings, 1 box.
— Shoy, lot h h goods.
H. T. Cheshire, 27 boxes pat. splints, 4 boxes supplies.
— Patterson, 2 boxes guns and equipments.
Geo. Nelson, 3 boxes books.
— Perry, 1 trunk books, &c.
— McCabe, 1 cot chest.
Without marks, 1 rocking chair.
Do 1 trunk.
Do 1 drag saw.
Do 1 mowing machine.
Do Lot wagon boxes and skeins.
Do Lot of castings.
Do wheels, running gear.
Do scrap iron, &c.
Col. W. B. DeMorrill, 6 casks bottles.
Mary F. Hilton, Horse Cave, Tenn., 1 black trunk.
Annette Brochest, 1 red chest, care A. Buckley.
Eugene B. Sievers, 1 trunk.
O. B. Short, Londonville C. H., 1 trunk.
James Sheldon, Calhoun, Ga., 1 trunk.
E. L. Armstrong, Ottawa, Ill., 1 trunk.
W. McLaughlin, 1 black trunk.
Chas. B. Hale, Chattanooga, 1 box.
Dr. Campbell, Louisville, 1 trunk.
Mary Myrtle, Cartersburg, Mo., 1 trunk.
No marks, 4 chests and contents.
Do 24 black carpet bags and contents.
Do 3 carpet bags and contents.
Do 4 knapsacks.
Do 16 trunks.
Do 8 valises.
Do 6 boxes.
Do 2 sacks and contents.
Do 1 mattress.
Do 1 crib.
Do 2 muskets.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.
m7 dtawtapls

TO MY OLD FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS.

I BEG to inform the public that I have permanently returned to Louisville, where I shall hereafter reside and continue, as in former years, to wait personally on my old customers. Having manufactured a new and complete stock of

CLOTHING,

And purchased a varied and elegant stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

And fresh and beautiful styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

For MERCHANT TAILORING, I shall be prepared to suit all who may favor me with a call, and at rates that will be sure to give satisfaction.

MARK STRAUS.
Corner Market and First sts., Louisville.
mh19 deod6 wsowlm

APRIL ELECTION.

FOR TAX RECEIVER,
A. RAMMERS.

fe21 die

FRANK ROBERTS is a candidate for City Tax Receiver. mh17 die*

K. P. TRIXTON is a candidate for Tax Receiver at the ensuing April election. m7

MAYOR.

R. GILCHRIEST is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. mh17 die

A. LAMPTON.

Judge GEO. W. JOHNSTON is a candidate for Mayor at the April election. mh14 die

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. H. BUNCE as a candidate for Mayor. mh9 die

CITY TREASURER.

HENRY WOLFORD is a candidate for City Treasurer.

ASSESSOR.

A. W. H. HARRIS is a candidate for Assessor. fe24 die

ALDERMAN.

JOHN P. BYRNE in Twelfth Ward. mh16 die*

JULIUS DORN is a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the Twelfth Ward. mh15 die

Dr. JAMES GRAVES is a candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Ward. mh5 die

COUNCILMAN.

WM. F. DUFFERON is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the First Ward. mh19 die

JOHN GUINAN is a candidate for Common Council in the Fifth Ward. mh13 die*

GEORGE FULTON is a Democratic candidate for Council man in the Tenth Ward. mh13 die*

EDWARD STOKES is a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward. mh17 die*

PHILIP VACARO is a candidate for common councilman in the Ninth Ward. mh14 die

We are authorized to announce TOM. J. MANNON as a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward. mh10 die

We are authorized to announce A. B. McCULLOCH as a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward. mh10 die

JOHN ED. SACKSTEDER is a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward. mh9 die

W. O. WILLIAMS is a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward at the April election. mh16 die

Dr. THOS. L. McELHINEY is a candidate for Councilman in the Eleventh Ward. mh9 die

G. E. HEINIG is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Tenth Ward. mh9 die†

W. W. SMITH is a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Ward. mh9 die

We are authorized to announce H. W. WALTON as a Democratic candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Tenth Ward. mh9 die

JOSEPH SAUER is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. mh8 die

EDWARD FULLER is a candidate for the Common Council from the Ninth Ward at the approaching April election. fe24 die*

Col. J. B. RUIE will be supported for Councilman of the Sixth Ward at the April election. fe23 dlm

CITY AUDITOR.

CHAS. M. SWAGAR is a candidate for City Auditor at the April election. mh16 die

CHAS. F. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. fe26 die*

CHAS. M. McCRAW is a candidate for City Auditor. fe19 die

TOM SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. ja30 die

JOHN M. O'NEAL,

STREET INSPECTOR.

WEST SIDE DISTRICT.

JAMES RAYBOTT is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh15 die

TOM. REARDON is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western district. mh9 die*

HENRY SCHUCKMAN is a candidate for Street Inspector, W. D. m7 die

NICK BOSLER is a candidate for Street Inspector in Western District. m7 die

MIKE FRANK is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh8 die

WM. LOCKE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh8 die*

CASPAR HEDEL is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe26 die

JOHN SHELLEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. mh8 die

JNO. G. ANTLE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh8 die

BOLIVAR HURST is a candidate for Street Inspector Western District at the approaching election. fe19 die

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe19 die*

EASTERN DISTRICT.

THOS. O'HARN is a candidate for Street Inspector Eastern District. mh9 die

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. mh9 die

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election. mh9 die

MIKE DEERY is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 die

CONSTABLE.

T. W. CONNELLY (present deputy) is a candidate for Constable in the First district. mr7 die*

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

W. H. ANDERSON has consented, at the request of many friends, to become a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. mh8 die

JOHN H. SHERRILL is a candidate for School Trustee in the Sixth Ward at the ensuing April election. mh17 die

Dr. JOHN GOODMAN is a candidate for School Trustee in the Seventh ward. mh17 die

C. ELROD is a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. mh17 die

Dr. CHAS. W. PARSON is a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. mh17 die

Dr. WILEY ROGERS is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Second Ward. mh16 die

WM. S. LONG is a candidate for School Trustee in the Second Ward. mh14 die

B. F. COLE is a candidate for re-election as Trustee in the Sixth Ward. mh13 die

W. B. MEFFORD is a candidate for School Trustee in the Second Ward. mh9 die

JOHN COLGAN is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward. mh9 die*

MAJ. W. R. KINNEY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. mh9 die*

FERD. J. PFINGST is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward. mh9 die*

Dr. JOHN W. CANDELL is a candidate for School Trustee in the Ninth Ward. mh9 die

Dr. ALEX. PENNY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eighth Ward. mh9 die

WM. E. ROBINSON is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Seventh Ward. mh9 die

J. SEKELE is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. mh9 die

JAS. C. GILBERT is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Ninth Ward. mf

JNO. S. CARPENTER is a candidate for re-election in the Eighth ward.

WANTED.

WANTED—1,000 FARM HANDS, boys, families, mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, &c., &c., wanting employment. To all such we say, To the good help or procure a situation ready to go to work. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of 2d and Market sts. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A GIRL—To cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 1 Jefferson, between 1st and 2d. No other need apply. 2 doors from Main. 3d

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN (carpenter preferred), who can command from five to five hundred dollars to engage in a No. 1 business, that will pay from $10 to $50 per day, and requires no more money than he can make it at in regular time. Call on G. S. LACEY, day or night, at the Pendleton House, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a respectable middle-aged woman as nurse to children or do plain sewing or house work in some private family. Reference given if required. Apply at 2 3rd Way, corner Breckinridge. mar8 dif

WANTED—TWO PRACTICAL SHOW-CASE MAKERS and FRAME-JOINERS—Apply immediately at No. 74 Fourth st. mh12 3t

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER BOY, from 15 and Sixth, up stairs. mh12 3t

WANTED—TAILORS—Several good coat makers will find employment at good wages by applying immediately to POLLAK & BRO., Cor. Market and Main sts. mh10 6t

WANTED—300 GIRLS—To buy and sell Boots, Shoes, &c., to do it KENTUCKY EMPORIUM AGENCY, corner 3d and Jefferson sts., to get a good gift at once. All capable, respectable females with good references can find permanent situations free. N. B.—Lady superintends the Shoe Department. mh10 6t

WANTED—WOOD-CHOPPERS—At Belmont Furnace, Nelson county, Ky. To good choppers steady employment and good wages. Apply to or address P. DEWEES & CO. Louisville, Ky. feb21 dim

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi to sell the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, patented Aug. 18, 1868. Address WHEELER & WILSON, Louisville, Ky. mar1 dim

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN Sewing Machine. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and most durable machine in the market. Agents wanted in every county. Address, for terms, AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. Sold on Weekly pay. 3m

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female, to introduce the celebrated Common Sense Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and will do more work and better than any other sold for less than $60. All others are infringements, and we caution the public against buying them, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law all infringements. Full particulars free. Address W. J. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. feb28 dif

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FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story frame and business house and lot on Ninth street, between Broadway and Magazine; rent $12 per month.

Also, for rent, a modern small three-story brick dwelling, with storeroom and dwelling attached, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Also, to lease, for a term of years, 2 acres of ground on Bank street, two squares from the street cars, in the city limits, near Portland, with a small house on the ground if required. The land seils well for gardening. Apply to HENRY C. KNAUS & CO., 1 Lewis No. 349 West Market street, or door below Eighth. feb28 dif

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A very desirable two-story frame dwelling, situated on the west side of Brook street, between Jacob and Walnut, Portland. The house contains 8 large rooms and one small one, suite parlor and folding doors, kitchen, cellar, stable, and necessary out-buildings. Hydrant in the yard. Lot 40 feet front by 150 deep. The house has been recently papered and painted inside and out. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 56 Fourth street. feb28 dif

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT—With a front of 100 feet by a depth of 165 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green. The improvements consist of a large three-story brick building with cellar, suitable for a store and dwelling above. Also, a two-story brick dwelling, stone foundation, and in good repair. Also, a one-story brick smoke-stack, engine and boiler room attached. Also, a one-story brick shop with good cellar, stable, and necessary out-buildings. Hydrant in the yard. Lot 40 feet front by 150 deep. The house has been recently papered and painted inside and out. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 56 Fourth street. feb28 dif

FOR SALE—A LOT—40 feet by 165, located on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Ninth. For particulars, inquire of J. RAGGIO, Louisville Cement Company's office. mh12 dif

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing nine rooms, with hall, and stable, cellar, &c. Lot 50 feet front, and running back 150 feet. Apply to CUDDIS & FEL—SON, No. 137 Main st. mh8 dif

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the north-west corner of Clifton Park Avenue and Walnut, 85 feet front by 110 deep. Apply to G. W. LANDRUM, 4th and Walnut. mh8 dif

FOR SALE—WATCHES AND CHAINS—Gold and silver watches, all kinds, for sale at great bargains. Also, handsome gold chains, both plain and fancy and Lean Office. JOL. WILLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. feb28 dif

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvement; steam, engines, shafting and pulleys. Great attention paid to distillery work; parties wishing to put up distilleries will find it advantageous to call on the undersigned. Office and shop on the southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can be seen at any time. JOHN D. the proprietor. feb28 dif

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a bargain, a lot of old type, which we have taken in exchange for Hoe cylinders and Macks as directed. Apply at the Courier-office. jy14 dif

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—160 acres of cleared land, 10 or 12 miles from Louisville, on Dixie Road, Station; 80 acres in clover—2 beautiful building sites can be divided to suit those wishing small or large acres of timber lands, one mile from Brooks' Station; for sale low and on easy terms. Apply to R. H. THURMAN, corner of Third and Walnut, or at the Courier-Journal office, Louisville. mh14 d1t*

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—And 188 Acres of Land, situated in Pewee Valley Station, on the L. & N. R. R., and 19¼ miles from Louisville. The improvements are a good double modern style Frame Cottage—seven rooms and kitchen, cellar, stable, carriage-house, servant's house, smoke-house and carriage-house and other out-buildings, all in good repair. The land is mostly cleared, and abounds in fruit of all kind adapted to this climate. The land is mostly in blue grass, and is very productive. It is a fine stock or fruit farm, embracing several never-failing springs of water, and a number of springs of water, and high rolling ground.

Change in my business will induce me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information call on or address the undersigned, 40 to Messrs. Morris & Southwick, Louisville, Ky., or to me at Pewee Valley. JAS. W. RIGHTMIRE. feb28 dif

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—That handsome country residence of Mr. Benjamin Price, situated near the Bardstown pike, about 7 miles from the city, and 2 miles from the village of Middletown. The residence consists of a good stone dwelling-house of rooms and hall, with kitchen, smoke-house, and stable, and carriage-house attached; a good well and cistern near the house; also an A1 cooper-shop, shed, and workshop; a large variety of choice fruit trees; ornamental trees and shrubbery in abundance. The farm contains 75 acres, fully improved country seats in the vicinity of Louisville, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of D. F. HOGAN, No. 53 Fourth st., near Market. feb7 dif&w3t

FOR SALE—A FARM of 78 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will exchange for city property. Particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. 20 dif

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several young men can get board in my family for $4 per week. Second st., 4th door from Clay.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small room attached, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at 182 Third street, bet. Third and Fourth. References exchanged. 1st dif

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 139 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. 19 decdif

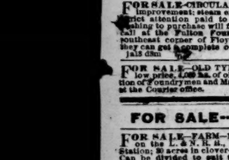
BOARDING—$4.50—A few gentlemen can get good board at No. 125 Seventh street, at $4.50 per week. mh13 dim

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Capital Market, Louisville, Ky., has some good rooms for boarding. Meals at the restaurant. Terms reasonable. Gentlemen can get board at $4 per week. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 8; dinner, 12 to 2; supper, 5 to 7. Lunch stocked with the best liquors in the city. dif

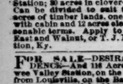
BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUB, Agent. feb28 dif

WOODCOCK BOURBON

Pure Copper Whisky.



WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest prices. DOWNING, BRAUNHOUSE & CO., No. 8 Main street. 3d decdim



WRIGHT'S REPELLENT UMBRELLAS! FAST COLOR.

Proof against the heat of the sun or frost, and will not turn inside out.

All will bear inside the above mark. None other genuine.

For sale only by

WRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO., 339 and 324 Market Street, Philadelphia, 324 Broadway, New York. feb2 dim&w3m

PIANOS.

J. BISHOP, Agent, No. 9 Main st.

BINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos go to pay to the purchaser. feb2 dif

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS—Suitable for family or single gentlemen. Rooms a very pleasant and central location. Apply at this office. mh13 dif

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STOREROOM—In the half building, Lebanon, Ky., to rent on reasonable terms. Same size above it, and good cellars; formerly occupied by H. B. Hughes & Bro. & R. Bullock. 3d&7t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On the west side of Fifth, near Broadway—eleven rooms, water, and gas; also lot of ground for rent. Possession 1st April or before if required. Apply at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth, to J. W. WHITE. mh13 d3t

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—Containing 7 rooms, stable, and cellar, situated on Market street, between Eighth and Nineteenth. No. 719 Market, near 9. per month. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO.

FOR RENT—DAIRY FARM—AND Cows and YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE—I will lease for a term of years my dairy farm and all the cattle and stock appertaining to a well arranged dairy. The buildings are new and of the most approved and convenient order around the city. I have a fine trade of excellent customers. Call and see me, or address me at Broadway, Louisville, Ky. NEWTON H. GAAR. mh10 dw2w

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Of 5 rooms on second floor; gas and water, recently located. Rent $20 per month. Apply at No. 1 WILSON, Agent, 10 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. mh13 dood*

FOR RENT—A FAMILY RESIDENCE—With wood-house, stable, and cistern, on Preston, between Green and Walnut, over store No. 1,232. Also, office and storeroom on Main, between Preston and PEARCE, south-west corner Fourth and Green. mh9 dif

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE—Containing seven rooms, on Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, south side Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth, No. 277. mh8 dif

FOR RENT—The BUILDINGS on Green street, in the rear of the Louisville Cement Company, and the Louisville Democrat office. There are two fronts and one rear building, suitable for manufacturing or storage establishment. It is suitable and well situated for a planing mill, or for any kind of wood or iron working business. Apply at the Water office from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. mh8 dif

FOR RENT—OFFICE on first floor and 3 ROOMS on second floor at No. 88 south side Jefferson, above Third. mh8 dif

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house, modern style, on the east side of Preston street, between Broadway and Kentucky. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 256 Fourth st., or to JAMES H. FISH, or JAMES M. FLK, 153 West Jefferson st. mh12 dif

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY STORE & DWELLING HOUSE—On the northwest corner of Ninth and Magazine streets; also, two new and beautiful dwelling houses on the north side of Chestnut street, northwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, under construction. Will be ready for storing or grocery stores, or almost any other sort of retail business. For terms apply to W. HEPBURN, 324 second side Main street, bet Eighth and Ninth. mh12*

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 8 Third street. Apply at No. 478 Shelby street, at Young Association. A. J. HARRINGTON, Secy. mh9 dif

FOR RENT OR SALE—A RESIDENCE—Two-story and attic, on south side Chestnut, second door west of Fifth. Apply to BODLEY & SINKLAR, attorneys at-law, 23 Court Place. 1st dif

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. jan5 dif

FOUND.

FOUND—FUR CAPE—On Tuesday morning, a fur cape, the owner can have the same by calling at the Courier-Journal office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. mh11 3t

LOST.

LOST—VICTORINE—On Sunday night, March 14, from Hancock, between Jefferson and 4th Washington, or on Washington, between Hancock and 5th, a gold watch and chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of DAVINE & BERRYN, corner Main and Fourth streets. mh14 d4

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. HOPKINS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Register's office, Winchester, Ky., before WM. A. MERIWETHER, D. S. Marshal and Register, on the 30th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, D. S. Marshal and Register. mh12 d4

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of W. A. WALKER, Bankrupt. On final discharge, filed March 5, 1869. By order of Court, the undersigned will, on SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, at the door of W. G. & G. M. Anderson's store, in Crabtown, in Meade county, and State of Kentucky, to the highest bidder, for cash, or for bank notes, the following described tracts of land with the appurtenances thereto belonging, viz: The one undivided third part of a tract of land containing 187 acres, more or less, and equal in quantity to one undivided third part of a tract of land containing 1,387 acres, more or less, and this tract of 1,387 acres is that portion heretofore sold S. C. Overton, being sold and deeded to said Overton by Wm. Garnett and others, and which includes Crabtown, the Union Factory mills, machinery, fixtures, and buildings thereto; also, one undivided three-fourths of a tract of land fully set forth in the deed from Robert Graham and wife to N. Anderson, conveyed to the parties in this cause, and excepting therefrom the ten acres sold by N. Anderson to Wm. Garnett, fronting on the street and will be W. Graham, January 5, 1857. Also the one undivided three-fourths of the following tracts, viz: A tract of fifty acres of land; a tract of 5 acres; a tract of 2 acres; a tract of 1 acre, and a tract of 1 acre, all of which are conveyed by Robert Graham and wife to

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives.				Closes.	
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
	12:30	Eastern Mail		7:30	
	12:30	Louisville Mail		7:30	
	12:30	Frankfort Mail		7:30	
	12:30	Lexington Mail		7:30	
11:00		Shelbyville Mail			2:45
	12:30	Louisville and Frankfort Mail		7:30	
9:00		Louisville and Nashville Railroad			2:45
	12:30	Louisville and Lexington Railroad		7:30	
	12:30	Louisville and Jeffersonville Railroad		7:30	
9:00		Louisville and Nashville Railroad			2:45
	12:30	Louisville and Lexington Railroad		7:30	
	12:30	Louisville and Jeffersonville Railroad		7:30	
	12:30	Louisville and Nash